POSTPONEMENT OF THE DEBATE

Newspaper Opposition to a Bourbon Restoration.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN VERSAILLES.

An Address to the Pope Circulating in the Provinces.

MATTEMPTED REVOLT OF PRISONERS.

Returned Regulars Replacing the Gardes Mobile.

TELECRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAILLES, June 5, 1871. The Assembly to-day presented an animated ap carance. Many notabilities occupied seats on the or, and the galleries were crowded with spectators, in anticipation of the debate of the right of the Orleans Princes to seats in the House. Among the distinguished persons present was Prince Metterhich and nearly all the members of the Diplomatic

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DISCUSSION. President Thiers rose to move a postponement of the discussion. He said he had passed hours in conultation with the members of the committee having in charge the subject which now engaged the attention of the Assembly. The committee had ac knowledged to him that it was impossible for them to come to an agreement to-day, and he had requested them not to hasten their deliberations. He stated that he was very unwell, and begged that the Assembly would consent to a postponement of the consideration of the grave questions at issue until Thursday. The committee, he said, favored a simultaneous decision on the verification of the electrons of the Orleans Princes and the abrogation of the decree of exile against them. The Assemby agreed to an adjournment of the de-

INVESTIGATING THE ACTS OF THE RECENT ADMINIS-TRATION.

The committee appointed to consider what action should be taken in regard to the acts of the recent vernments of France, reported in favor of investiation into the administration of the government of National Defence at Paris, Tours and Bordeaux, and of the government over which M. Thiers presided.

Before the Adjournment-Great Excitement-A Step Towards Bourbon Restoration. VERSAULES, June 4, 1871.

The probable result of the sittings of the National Assembly to-morrow is the cause of great exciteent. It is believed that the decree of exile of the ourbon princes will be abrogated. The newspapers generally disapprove of such a course, which, they say, will be a step towards restoration. THE TELEGRAPH LINES.

The telegraph will all be in working order by Satprday next.

PARIS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Patrolling Parls-Opposition to Disquicting Debates-Address to the Pope-Attempted Revolt of Prisoners-Rumored Arrest of Pyat-A Serious Fire-Assassination at PARIS. June 5-Evening.

Belleville, Lavallette and Montroage are still

batrolled day and night. OPPOSITION TO DISQUIETING DEBATES.

Deputies in the Assembly from the departments occupied by the German troops intend to move that nisquieting debate in regard to the position of the Orieans princes be postponed until the conclusion of a loan and the payment of the war indemnity has

Areed the country from the Germans. ADDRESS TO THE POPE.

An address to the Pope is circulating in the pro rinces. It expresses the hone that regulated France will soon lend an avenging arm to the Holy Father. The document is freely signed.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT OF PRISONERS. The prisoners at St. Sulpice endeavored on Sunday to get possession of some arms. The attempt was discovered and frustrated. Several of the diers who abetted the prisoners were arrested nd immediately sent to Versailles. RUMORED ARREST OF PYAT.

a rumor, which has not yet been confirmed, that Feltx Post was arrested to-day in Paris SUICIDE OF AN INSURGENT CHIEF.

The federalist Lieutenant Colonel Boursier com mitted suicide to-day just as he was about to be A SERIOUS FIRE.

There was a serious fire in the Montmartre quarter last night, which is supposed to have been caused by a petroleum bomb,

Arrests continue to be made in all parts of the

La Liberté has a report that an attempt has been made to assassinate the German prefect of Stras-

Regulars Replacing Gardes Mobile. PARIS, June 5, 1871. French soldiers returning from imprisonment in Germany replace the mobilized Guards as fast as

VICTOR HUGO.

they arrive. In the colony of Algeria none of the

Mobile Guard will be retained under arms.

Mis Letter of Thanks to Those Deputies Who Disapproved of His Expulsion from Belgium.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, June 5, 1871. The Independance Belge of to-day publishes a letter from M. Victor Hugo, expressing his thanks to the five Deputies in the Belgian Chambers who voted for an order of the day regretting the rigorous measures adopted by the government for hi

CABLE TO CHINA.

London in Direct Telegraphic Communication With Hong Kong.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 5, 1871. The submarine cable between Singapore and Hong Kong was successfully completed on Saturday, the ad inst. London is now in direct telegraphic com-

ENGLAND.

Earl de Grey in the House of Lords-Mr. Gladstone on the Fulfilment of the Treaty of Washington.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, June 5, 1871. In the House of Lords to-day Earl de Grey and Ripon, who had just returned from his mission to the United States as a member of the Joint High ission, appeared and resumed his seat. He received a pleasant welcome from his fellow members and was warmly felicitated upon the conclusion of the treaty with the United States.

NO LEGISLATION NEEDED TO PAY THE CLAIMS. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone declared that the existing laws were ample to enable the government to fulfil the conditions of the Treaty of

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE. Disturbances have taken place among the colliers on strike at Ferndales, South Wales. Astrong force of police has been sent to the assistance of the local authorities.

THE FRANKLIN AT DEAL. The United States steam frigate Franklin, flag-hip of Rear Admiral Boggs, Is at Deal.

THE DISABLED WEST INDIA STEAMER. The passengers and mails of the West India steamship Eibe, which vessel was disabled and put back to port last Friday, have been forwarded by the steamship Tagus,

Minister Scheuck in England. LONDON, June 6, 1871. The London Times welcomes Minister Schenck to England.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Canadian Dispity Offended-The Treaty Not Signed by the Dominion Governor-Sir John A. Macdonald Not Committed to the Support of the Measure. OTTAWA, ONT., June 5, 1871.

The Times of this morning, apparently speaking as representing Sir John A. Macdonald, says the statement in the Montreal Witness, and accepted in good fatta by the American papers, to the effect that the Dominion Parliament would not be asked to

the Dominion Parliament would not be asked to consider the treaty, that Lord Lisgar had signed it, and that it was ratified as har a Canada was concerned, is without a shadow of foundation. The treaty can only be ratified by her Majesty, and when so ratified the whole takes effect, except those clauses which relate to the fisheries and the transshipment of goods. These will come into effect when the Legislatures of Great Britain, the several Provinces and the Congress of the United States have passed the necessary acts.

The same paper, in replying to some strictures on the treaty, says that it speaks with authority when it says that neither the government of Canada as a whole nor Sir John A. Macdonald as Premier are committed to the treaty; that they have reserved to themselves complete freedom of action in the matter; that it is utterly untrue that Sir John A. Macdonald, or any one authorized in his behalf, have done anything under compulsion or reservation.

The article concludes by saying that the Premier's course as a politician and statesman ought to be sufficient to assure the public that when able, with propriety, to state his position it will be found satisfactory.

FIRE IN WAVERLEY, N. Y.

Large Portion of the Business Part of the Village in Ruins-Loss \$62,000. WAVERLEY, N. Y., June 5, 1871.

At six o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of O. W. Shipman & Co. on Broad street, which destroyed a large portion of the busi-ness part of the village. The following are the losses and insurance:—

	oss. II	isterunce.
O. W. Shipman & Co. stock and		
ourlding	15,000	\$12,000
Dr. Harden, damage to stock	200	Covered.
Myers & Langiord	6,000	4,000
William Vaughan	500	800
C. T. spencer, boots and shoes	500	3,000
Mrs. Daniels, furniture	â00	No ins.
Mrs. Gilbert, building	3,500	2,000
L. S. Richardson & Son	500	2,000
E. L. Green, stock	2,000	1,000
W. G. Singni	600	1,500
T. H. Sutton	1,500	1,500
Faikner & Dorsett	1,000	700
Waveriev National Bank	200	Covered.
Mrs. W. II. Spaulding, millinery		STEED THE STATE OF
and building	3,000	2,000
Addie Gouiden, dressmaker	4,500	2,700
Laura S. Brush, building	4,500	2,700
Baker & Co., groceries	3,000	2,000
A. S. Mott, building and shop	2.000	2,000
Cliney & Murray, bakery	300	No ins.
David Morgan, household goods	600	350
H. Shrever, groceries and building	4,500	3,500
Mrs. Graves, milliper	500	No ins.
Miss Bellis, dressmaker	500	No ms.
G. W. Chaffee, building and goods.	3,500	2,200
A. J. Nichols, jeweiler	700	1,400
Dunn & Field, ladies' goods	1,400	2,000
Waldo & Tracy, removal	1.000	Covered.
H. M. Wilcox & Co, remost		Covered.
Several persons sudered slightly		emoval of
goods, but their aggregate loss (
\$2,000. Fourteen stores were bur		
ral other places of business.		
Very great assistance was rendere	ed by t	he Elmira
Fire Department, several compar	nine of	firemen

Fire Department, several companies of firemen with a steamer, having been sent down by a specia

HONG: OPATHIC.

Twenty-Eighth Anniversary of the America Institute of Homospathy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1871. The American Institute of Homosopathy neld its The American Institute of Homeopathy neid its initiatory levee on the occasion of its twenty-eighth anniversary this evening at the residence of the veteran homeopathist, Dr. C. Herring. A large number of medical gentlemen and their ladies from all parts of the country were present and were hospitably entertained.

The business sessions will commence to-morrow, at ten o'clock, in the Mercanthe Library hall.

The traternity has prepared an extensive entertainment, in the shape of levees on the river, park rides, banquet, receptions, &c.

WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6-1:30 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The barometer has risen somewhat on the Pacific coast and remains nearly stationary Rocky mountain stations. It has fallen decidedly during the evening north and west of the Ohio valley. It is stationary as rising on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. The

temperature has fallen west of Indiana and in the Eastern States, It is stationary or rising in the Southern and Gulf States. The winds have been generally light and local; f esh northeasterly winds have prevailed for a time on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and Middle Atlantic coasts. Partially cloudy and clear weather has been very generally reported during the day, with clearing up weather in South Carolina. A storm of considerable severi-

Probabilities.
It is probable that local rains will be experienced ouring the night from lowa to Indiana, with cloudy and threatening weather on Tuesday from the same region eastward to Pennsylvania and northeastward to Lake Huron. Light and fresh winds are probable for Tuesday on the Guif and Atlantic coasts.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year. The annual election of officers of the New York Cotton Exchange took place yesterday. There seemed to be general interest taken in the result, no less than nine different takets being started, and the Exchange thronged the greater part of the after noon with a large and expectant crowd of members. The ballot box was open from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon, by which time 188 papers had been thrown in, and the scrutiny continued from the last-mentioned nour hil seven in the evening, owing to the large number of new condidates (probably forty) for the board of managers in addition to the regular nominations. The following is the result of the scrutiny:—For president—S. D. Harrison (elected), 143; John H. Earle, 46; J. F. Wanman, I. Vice president—J. F. Wenman (elected), 143; John H. Entel, 2; John H. Brower, 2. Treasurer—A. B. Greaves (elected), 188. Managers (fifteen)—Theodore Fuchiri (elected), 131; M. B. Fleiding, 62; H. Hentz, 2; John H. Brower, 2. Treasurer—A. B. Greaves (elected), 188. Managers (fifteen)—Theodore Fuchiri (elected), 136; George Biagden (elected), 128; Solomon Ranger (elected), 129; John T. Hanneman (elected), 130; George Cornwell (elected), 111; K. Tannahil (elected), 106; John H. Imman (elected), 96; J. B. Cunnfugham (elected), 91; M. B. Fleiding (elected), 85; John H. Brower (elected), 79; W. H. Guion, 77; W. T. Miller, 78; A. T. Dwignt, 78; W. E. Bunker, 77; W. P. Wright, 67; J. H. Houlls, 44; Gernend Janssen, 37, and twenty-one others, the vote declining to one. Three of the old board of managers, Messra, Scott, Durbrow and Ritch, acted as Inspectors.

ANOTHER CHAT WITH GRANT.

Views of the President on Current Polities.

Bancroft to Remain in Berlin Until October.

Brigham Young's Boy and General Meagher's Son.

Sherman Will Not Take a Democratic Nomination.

Why Grant Ran for President-The New Departure Movement-No Change to be Made in the Financial Policy of the Government-Fish and the Russian Minister - Honors to Prince Alexis-The Movements

of the President.

LONG BRANCH, June 5, 1871. The thunder shower that poured so plentifully on New York last night touched us very lightly, not enough falling to wet a summer coat. While it was passing over us very many people were driving on the road, enjoying the breeze from the sea and the delicious odor of the blooming fields of clover that skirt the shore. The President was the last to retreat, but ne reached his cottage before the shower came on. Tom Murphy ran under cover of the West End Hotel; and Edwin Booth, in his little basket wagon, drove directly for his residence when the first fash and reverberation from the threatening banks of cloud put mettle in his pony. The cloud paled before the rising wind at seven o'clock and the moon shone out brightly at a later hour on the calm sea and picturesque landscape of the Branch.

A dead calm prevailed this morning, and early risers were gratifled by the sight of these usually turbulent waves sleeping peacefully in the lap of the land.

After the enjoyment of a capital breakfast provided by mine host of the West End and half an hour's musing by the water in company of a good cigar I strolled over to meet the President. I found him in a conversational mood, his morning labor of LOOKING OVER HIS DESPATCHES

having been concluded. He was quite friendly and expressed himself much pleased to see After discussing the important question weather in all its bearings-the President is very weatherwise-and exchanged views on the best drives and walks in the neighborhood, we naturally fell into conversation on polities. I say naturally advisedly, for after one is taiked out on the weather, driving and walking. there is nothing else of absorbing interest to talk about here but politics.

"How did you like my report of the last conversation I had the honor to enjoy with you, Mr. President?" I asked, as I drew my chair further back out of the sun.

"It was quite correct. You have a good mem After a pause of a few minutes he remarked that

he had received the morning papers, but had not time to look over them.

"You will find," I said, "a good deat of interesting reading in them. For instance, it is reported that Bancroft wants to resign THE BERLIN MISSION.

A number of patriots will be here this evening to ask

you for his place."
"Bancroft is anxious to be relieved; he wants to go to Italy to live. He made his wish known to me some time since. I can't, however, relieve him just now. He is thoroughly informed on the San Juan question in all its bearings, and his services will be required at Berlin until the treaty between us and Great Britain is finally disposed of. His advice and assistance, you see, will be necessary. To relieve him now would be injudicious, to say the least. But as he has asked to be allowed to resign in the fall he can then do so without injury to our interests. Before October arrives the treaty will be fixed all right."

the treaty with England will be settled by that time. I don't see any reason why it should not." "It would be absurd to ask if you have selected Mr. Bancroft's successor ?"

PROMISES INCONVENIENT. "Yes: it is too soon yet to speak of that. I never make promises before I am sure I can fulfil them. It is very inconvenient to have to keep a promise made long before circumstances occurred rendering the fulfilment of the promise undesirable; and it is more inconvenient still to break a promise. So it is always best to wait until you know if you can do a thing before you promise to do it. That's my

opinion at least." "Well, then, Mr. President, I suppose you can read that paragraph in the papers with equanimity. How about the appointment of Brigham Young's son as a West Point cadet? Your attention is called to that

"What have I to do with that? If there is any blame to be attached to any one on that account it will not be to me. I knew nothing about it, nor do l ever know anything about the appointment of cadets, excepting of those I am myself authorized to make. The law allows me to make ten APPOINTMENTS TO THE ACADEMY

each year. I am pretty careful to select from the applicants the sons of soldiers killed in action and from the sons of men who have done the State service. These boys have a certain right to the appointments above all others, and the country at least owes them the recompense a good education will give. The appointments I made this year were Now the law gives to each Congressional district the appointment of one cadet each year. The member of Congress makes the nomination and sends it to the Secretary of War. He sends it probably to the appointment clerk in his office, the necessary order is made and the thing is done. The politics of the member of Congress determines the politics of the boy selected; and so it is that there is always at the Point a party majority about equal to the majority of the dominant party in Congress. Now, about this matter of

He was appointed by Hooper, the Delegate from Utah. I knew nothing of it until I saw something about it in the papers. Probably the Secretary of War never noticed the name on the nomination

"But what will be done about it, Mr. President; Will not the Mormons be likely to argue from this quasi recognition by the government of polygamy, in the appointment of the son of Young to West Point, that their other and larger claims will be favorably considered when

how cadets are appointed. Had I known of flooper's intention I certainly would have asked the Attorney General whether I had the power under the law to prevent the appointment, and if advised affirmatively I would have settled the matter there and "As the affair now stands what do you propose

to do, sir?" "I have not determined on doing anything. I am endrely blameless, and am not accountable for what has been done. You stated the case strongly, how-

WILL THINK OF IT." "A good deal of comment, Mr. President," I then remarked, "was made in democratic papers on account of your supposed unwillingness to appoint the son of the late General Thomas Francis Meagher

concerning Young's son. Certain parties came to me and asked the appointment of Meagher's son, and I marked his application to be favorably con-sidered. When some time after, I sent the appoint-

ments to the War Office, Meagher's was returned to me with the endorsement that the applicant had already been appointed by Mr. Roosevett, a New York member of Congress.

THE CASE OF ME. MEAGHER was one very interesting to me, and was within the rule I have explained to you. His friends were too

"You made no promise to the parties who went to you, sir, that you would certainly appoint General

"Why no; I told you before what I thought of hasty promises. I am reticent on such occasions. "Will you excuse me, sir, for recalling to your recollection a statement that appeared some time

since to the effect that you were sorry for promising to be the republican candidate FOR THE PRESIDENCY?
I don't think that it was ever contradicted."

The President laughed and threw away his cigar. "I wasn't sorry to be a candidate, but I was very sorry to leave the command of the army. There appeared to be a unanimity in the public mind before the nomination was made that I should be the nominee of the publican party, and it seemed to that it would be impossible to concentrate on any other candidate. Of course I won't say that any other candidate could not be elected by the republicans,

but my acceptance certainly relieved the party from

the danger of disagreement and dissension, and

made it solid and compact. I consented to give up

a life office for a temporary, though a higher one, for good reasons. I believed that if A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT was elected there would be little chance for those who fought for the Union. They would certainly have got rid of the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and so shelved me. Believing this I went into the contest in earnest. These were the motives that actuated me. I think they were correct. At least I am not sorry that I acted on them."

"General Sherman, Mr. President, is named as "Weil (after a pause), I don't know. Sherman and I are warm friends, and I am not authorized to speak for him. Of one thing I feel pretty certain, however, and that is, that Sherman won't stand on any platform the democrats will make. See what the Ohio democrats are doing. In their new departure' platform they adhere to the repudiation plank. That is not much of a ceparture from the

"But they have thrown over all the other dead "That does not matter. Pendleton, Davis and

THE FIRE-EATING SOUTHERNERS will pull them back. In fact, they have done it now. No, sir; Sherman can have no affiliation with such men. He is no democrat, and never was. He probably knows very well that if the democracy sucneeded, the Southern leaders, who are still hostile to the Union of the States, and, in that view, enemies of the republic, would gain possession of the government and before long annul, so far as they could, the acts of the republican party. That will hardly

be permitted, in this century at least." "I notice, Mr. President, that you do not seem much disturbed about these new party movements South and West," "No, I think everything is going on all right, and

that the country is rapidly recovering from the evil effects of the war." "Nevertheless, the fluancial policy of your admin istration does not seem popular, Mr. President."

"Well, I think it is about as popular as any policy

would be which was based on the reduction of THE NATIONAL DEST. We have done very well. The debt has been reduced considerably, while, at the same time, the public burdens have been lessened. We have taken off eighty-three mithons of taxes. I can't say what Congress will do next session; but I will recommend in December that forty more millions be taken off. That will be one hundred and twenty-three millions in two years. That won't ce a bad exhibit."

"But are you satisfied, sir, that a change in the financial policy of Mr. Bontwell would not be beneficial to the country at this time ?" NO CHANGE IN THE FINANCIAL POLICY. "I don't see any necessity for a change. Mr.

Boutwell will remain Secretary of the Treasury, and there will be no change in the financial policy of the government. I am satisfied with both, and, notwithstanding the opposition of some of the public journals to the Secretary, I believe the country generally is satisfied with him. "You said. Mr. President, when I saw you on Fri-

day, that Mr. Fish would remain in the Cabinet. Wil the reported disagreement between him and the Russian Minister have the effect of qualifying your decision in that respect ?" "No; I suppose the affair to which you allude was

now to feel justified in speaking further on the matter. It will be reported to me, of course, and I will then be able to say what I shall do about it, it, indeed, it will be worth while doing anything." "In any case it is not likely to be a second King

William-Benedetti affair ?" "No, indeed," replied the President, with a smile. "THE RELATIONS OF BUSSIA with this government are, as they always have been, very cordial, and it would take much to dis-

"The Prince Alexis will, I suppose, receive a warm welcome on his arrival nere ?" "Yes, his reception by the citizens will, I have no doubt whatever, be very hearty. The government will receive him with the same honors as were ac-

corded the son of the Queen of Great Britain. There

will be a squadron in New York to greet him when

he arrives." leave, and the President retired to read the papers He will leave to smorrow morning by the early boat for New York, and put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the evening he will take the boat for West Point. His family will accompany him,

FOSTER'S APPEAL.

TO THE PUBLIC:-

The article appearing in a daily paper of Saturday morning last (and from that paper copied by the press), entitled "Foster's Plea," although bearing my signature, was not written nor its publication authorized by me. The facts are these:-A gentle man who, it appears, is a reporter for the paper alluded to came to my prison cell on Friday last, took from his pocket three or four sheets of writing, saying that he had an appeal which he wanted me to sign, and that he would read it to me. I told him I could sign nothing without first seeing my comsel. He said he would read it to me, and then, if I would sign it, it should not be published without being first shown to my counsel, and having their full consent. He read it to me. I still declared to sign it without first seeing judge Stuart. The writer said he would immediately take it to Judge Stuart, and that he would immediately take it to Judge Stuart, and that he would not print it unless with his consent. I then unwillingly and with hesitation signed my name to one of the written sheets, and he left. The whole article was already written when brought to me. I made no communication whatever, and did not dictate or suggest a thought upon any subject or about any matter contained in the article. I had no previous communication with the writer about the matters in the article, and was in no expectation that any paper whatever was to be presented to me for my signature. I am informed that the writer, after obtaining my signature, did show it to Judge Stuart, who protested against its publication, and did all in his power to prevent its being printed. Two of the deputy keepers of the prison know that all i have here said is true.

WILLIAM FOSTER.

I desire to say that the signature of Foster to the article alinded to in his card, first printed in a morning paper of Saturday last, and since then copied by several papers, was procured from him without man who, it appears, is a reporter for the paper

I desire to say that the signature of roster to the article alluded to in his card, first printed in a morning paper of Saturday last, and since then copied by several papers, was procured from him without my consent or knowledge, and that immediately on learning what had been done I resorted to every means with the editors of the paper referred to, on account of the great impropriety of the publication of such an article, to prevent its being given to the public, but failed to do so.

S. H. STUART.

sale of State Stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company-Redemption of Mainred State Bouds.

Messrs, Fisher & Sons, bankers, of this city, to-day Messrs. Fisher & Sons, bankers, of this city, to-day purchased from the proper State authorities between 5,000 and 5,500 shares of common stock of the Saltimore and Ohio Rasiroad, being the entire interest of the State in the common stock of the road, at \$140 per share. The sale was made under an act of the last session of the Legislature to meet indeptedness of the State on bonds matured in January last. By this sale the State will lose two directors of the company, and the amount realized by the sale of common stock being insufficient to pay the bonds matured, a further sale of preferred stock owned by the State will probably be necessary, when the State will lose more directors of the company.

WASHINGTON.

Preliminary Investigations by the Congressional Ku Klux Committee.

Synopsis of Important Decisions by the Treasury Department.

Dr. Hall's Arctic Expedition Ready to Sail.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1871. Preliminary Investigations by the Congress sional Ku Klux Committee.

Senators Scott, Pool and Blatz, and Representatives Coburn, Stevenson and Van Trump, of the Congressional Ku Klux Investigating Committee, to-day concluded the examination of several wit nesses from Alabama, and also examined Dr. Pride Jones, of North Carolina, who was Governor Holden's agent last year for the peaceful settlement of Ku Klux difficulties in Otrange county. His testimony related mainly to the past and present condition of affairs in that particular section of the State, and represented that good order now prevails there. Ex-Governor Orr, of South Carolina, will be examined to-morrow in relation to the disturbances and alleged unlawful combinations in that State. low members of the sub-committee here this week, and it is expected that this preliminary investigation will be completed in the course of a month, by which time the ground will be laid for work of a similar nature in the fall by sub-committees.

Scusation Rumors Quieted-War Department

Affairs.
There is high official authority for denying the truth of the various disquieting reports which have recently gamed currency to the effect that the War Department apprehends a general Indian war this summer; that serious differences of opinion and condicts of author-ity have arisen between the Interior and War Departments in relation to the treatment of the Indians, and that the subject of Indian affairs has lately occupied the attention of the Cabinet. There is also sufficient authority for stating that the reports of impending changes the district and department nders, with a view to a better enforce ment of the Ku Kiux legislation of Congress, are equally unfounded, it being especially denied that eneral Sheridan is to be ordered East to command

a division of the Atlantic. Important Decision of Secretary Boutwell. After considerable deuberation the Secretary of the Treasury has finally decided the celebrated "prune" case in favor of the government, requiring the parties who endeavored to make a "corner" in this commodity in New York a year since to pay the full amount of duties assessed, exceeding \$70,000, This action of the Secretary reaffirms former rulings, that perishable goods which are dutiable are always stored at the owner's risk, and the government is bound to exact the duty the same as though they went into consumption. It is same as though they were min consumption. It is understood, however, that the parties interested will appeal the case and test the justice of the ruling in the United States Court. A decision rendered by Judge Biodgett, of the United States District Court of Chicago, in what is the duthable value of goods, and heretofore acquiesced in by the Treasury Department, sa-tains the ground taken by the New York borrelands.

Synopsis of Decisions by the Treasury Department. A synonsis of the important decisions rendered by the Treasury Department for the month of May was to-day published for the information of merchants and the guidance of customs revenue

Section 9 of the act of July 28, 1866, provides-That in determining the dutiable value of merchandise hereafter imported there shall be added to the cost or to the actual wholesale price or general market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States the value of the sack, box or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained.

It necessarily follows that when wines are imported in bottles the cost of the bottles should be included in the outlable value of the wines contained in them, whether such wines are subject to a specific duty, according to value, or an ad valorem duty, or both. "Banks off" and "Straits off" are duty, or both. "Banks off" and "Straits off" are not prepared expressly for use as medicine, but are obtained from the liver of the codfish, in the same manner as the ordinary fish oil, and are generally used for the same purposes. Such oils, when imported in the condition in which they are originally rendered, without being refined or purified, should be classified as fish oil, at a duty of twenty per centium all ratherem, under the twenty-first section of the act of July 14, 1879.

New Zealand flax should not be classified as "a substitute for hemp," at a duty of twenty five dollars per ton, as it is not commercially known as of generally used for the purposes of hemp, by reason of want of strength in the flore and other dejects, but should be classified as "flax not hackled or dressed," at a duty of twenty dollars per ton, under the twenty-first section of the act of July 14, 1870.

inder the twenty-first section of the act of July 14, 1870.

The department sees no objection to the agent of a common carrier, bonded for the transportation of goods under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, acting as the consignee, and therefore authorized to make entry of the goods intended for immediate transportation; provided it shall appear from the invoice that the goods are consigned to such agent.

Imported musical instruments, manufactured of a Imported musical instruments, manufactured of a combination of metals, of which copper forms but little if any portion of the value thereof, are hable to duty at the rate of thirty per centum ad valorem, under the special provisions for "musical instruments of all kinds," in the twentieth section of the act of March 2, 1861, and the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862.

Imported six lace parasol covers were properly classified for duty at the rate of sixty per centum ad ratorem under the special provision in the

classified for only at the rate of sixty per centing ad ration in one the special provision in the eighth section of the act of June 30, 1864, for six laces. The lact that the merchandles is manufactured expressly in snape for parasol covers does not operate to divest it of its commercial character as lace.

Imported oysters, preserved in oil, sufficiently for general commercial purposes, are liable to a duit of

general commercial purposes, are lable to a out of thirty-live per centam ad raiserm, under the provisions in the twenty-second section of the act of March 2, 1861, and the thirteenth section of the act of July 14, 1862, for "prepared vegetables, means, fish and game, sealed or unscaled, in cans or otherwise."

of July 14, 1802, for "prepared vegeness, heard, sha and game, sealed or unscaled, in cans or otherwise."

Pieces of explonite cut in the form of and partially manufactured as kinde handles, and intended to be used soiely for such purposes, are liable to a duty of twenty per cent ad redowing, as "partially manufactured articles not otherwise enumerated" under the twenty-fourth section of the act of March 2, 1861.

The Department, after a careful reconsideration of its decision of May 13, 1870, has decided that imported steel in sheets should not be classified as "cross cut saws, partially manufactured," at a duty of ten cents per lineal foot, as the same may be used for hay knives and other purposes, but it should be classified as steel in sneets and pay duty according to its value per pound.

Imported shelts, cleansed and polished by acids, and otherwise made ready for sale as ornamental shells, are hable to duty at the rate of thirty-five per centum ad valovem, under the provisions "for manufacture of shells," in the twenty-second section of the act of July 14, 1862.

If a licensed vessel of over twenty tons burden, engaged in the ceasting trade, has no copy of her enrolment on board, or it mone be produced on demand of an officer concerned in the collection of the revenue, she becomes hable to the penalty mentoned in section thirteen of the act of February 18, 1793.

Manifests Required of Vessels in the Cousting

Trade.
The Secretary of the Treasury will soon issue a circular to the customs officers requiring them to enforce the laws of Congress requiring all vessels in the coasting trade, whether sailing from port to port within a district or from one district to another, to be supplied with a manifest, there having been much laxity among the collectors in the various ports in enforcing the law in this regard, and particularly so where vessels trade between ports with cargoes consisting of a single article of commerce. The Secretary has determined to apply the same rule to all, requiring all masters of vessels to produce a manifest whet called upon to do so.

The Polarus is expected to leave here this week for New York. The following comprise her officers and crew: - Captain, C. F. Hall; second in command, Captain S. O. Buddington, who has been a whaler for thirty-one years of his life; chief mate, Hubbard C. Chester; second mate, William Martin, formerly steward on the schooner Advance, with Dr. B. K. Kane: chief engineer, Emile Schuman, a native of Saxony, aged twenty-eight; second

six feet three inches high, who is a cousin of the renowned Professor Wilson. John Porter is steward, and also a secretary, who has been in the navy with Admiral Porter. The cook is Charles Brandt; fireman, T. S. Berggren, a native of Stockholm, known as the Swedish Hercules, aged forty-two years, and whose nands and feet are som appalling to contemplate; his feet are fourteen inches long, and it is hoped by Captain Hall that he will not need snow shoes. Another fireman Walter Frederick Campbell, a Scotchman, aged eighteen years. Seven experienced seamen complete fue crew.

The meteorologist is Dr. Herman Bissels, born in 1843, the son of a Heldeiberg professor, and has been out to the Polar regions on the Albert, a vessel equipped by Bremen merchants for science and profit, and took on the voyage many useful observa-Jions as to deptit of water and temperature, fireat difficulty has been experienced in getting

astronomers, and telegrams have been sent to Dr. Patterson, at Gotas, on the subject, but several more scientific men are yet wanted. Joe and han na, the Esquinaux interpreters, bave been making considerable money during the winter, selling furs carning as much as five dollars a day.

The Massacre of Indians at Camp Grant. The intest despatches from Lieutenant Whitman commanding the post at Camp Grant, say eighty Indians were killed in the recent massacro. The party committing the outrage was composed of a few prominent citizens and Mexicans of Tueson, with renerade Apaches and Arapahoes. The Indians and Mexicans used government arms, from the supply furnished to the Territorial government. All the wounded that have been found received prempt medical attendance at Camp Grant. All the chefts and leading men have called on Lieutenant Whitman and express an unaltered determination to live at peace with the government. Lieutenant Whitman repeats his statement that the Indians had conducted themselves in a proper manner since they had been at that post, and had furnished the Quartermaster's Department with nearly 150 tons of hay. Indians were killed in the recent massacre. The Departure of the Attorney General.

The Attorney General left for his home in Georgia to-day, to be absent for four weeks. Before leaving he intended to render an opinion in the Kansas Pa cific Railroad case, which has been looked for with much interest; but the extreme warm weather so prostrated him that he was compelled to leave the city without deciding this case and many others submitted to him. Attorney General-Akerman's beatth has been very feeble for some weeks past, and cessation from official duties has been recommended by his physician. The Government and the Baring Brothers

The Government and the Baring Brothers, [Washington (June 5) correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

The Baring Brothers have been the financial agents of the United States for Great Britain and Continential Europe continuously since 1818. All the accounts have been undergoing an examination in the Treasury Department, and some interesting facts are revealed. The accounts have been settled more than 130 times, and on only ten occasions has the balance been against the government, and these balances have been small, except that of February 19, 1861, just at the secession crists, when it was \$498,000. An agent of the firm was sent-here to collect it, and bonds were immediately sold at a sacrifice and the amount paid. This government lost by exchange from 1818 to 1850 about \$125,000, from 1850 to 1850 about \$20,000; in the single year of 1855 the exchange losses reached \$93,000, but since then they have been less than \$5,000 in the aggregate. In consequence of the European Consuits, instead of remitting their surplus tunds bome now, remitting to the Baring Brothers, where they are drawn against and exchange saved. Since 1894 the average balances in these bankers' hands, at four per cent, have yielded interest from \$2,400 to \$5,000 annually. The Fifth Auditor has laid the figures in detail before the Treasurer, but it is not known whether any action will be based upon them.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 5-4.39 P.
M.—Consols closed at 91% for money and 91% for the account. United States investwenty bonds, 1862, 90%; 1855, oid,
90%; 1867, 92%; ten-fortice, 85%;
Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, June 5-4.39
P. M.—The market closed tirmer; middling uplands, 8d. a
85%; midding Orleans, 84%. The sales of the day have been
20,000 bases, including 6.000 bases for export and speculation.
London Produce Market.—London, June 5-Evening.—Turpentine, 59s. 40s. per cwt. Calculat linssed, 64s.
Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., June 5Evening.—Racon, 60s. 6d. per cwt. for short ribbed middles.
Turpentine, 4is. per cwt. Linssed oil, 233 10s. per ton. Tallow, 43s. per cwt.
Frankfort Money Market.—Frankfort, June 5United States five-twenty bonds are quoted at 95% for the
base of 1882.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JUNE 6.
1865—France rescinded her recognition of the belligerency of the South.
1862—Memphis, Tenn., taken by the Union forces.
1769—Pairick Henry died.
1760—The "No Popery" rioters having released the prisoners, fired and destroyed Newgate prison, London.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Westphalta will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

A .- Those Who Leave the City for a Jaune A.—Those Who Leave the City for a James to the country or watering places without a supply of Dr. (GURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, will regret it, for their skins will terriby Tan, Freckle and Redden, all of which the use of the Oriental Cream will prevent. Thousands it distincts will terriby to bis fact.

Of the many virtues attributed to the various skin totions daily advertises scarcely one-tenth are ever realized; moreover, several are positively injurious to the health from their repellant properties, and in many instances absolutely peak of the skin. Dr. G. Gourand's Oriental Cream is not the creature of incre advertising notoriety—it is recommended from one cuatomer to another. This has extended its sale until it has become a specialty by its own merits Ladies who have not used this preparation should give it a trial.

Prepared only by Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD, No. 48 Bond street, laboratory 55 Great Jones street, New York, and sold by leading druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

A.-Phalon's New Perfume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.

.-Perfect Fitting and Elegant Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen, boys and cutairen; the largest assortment of me work in the city. Styles. BROOKS, 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and new store, 1,196 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street

A Few More Left. GENTS' PEARL CASSIMERE HATS. Five Dollars.

WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway A Cool, Delichtral Hair Dressing-Keeps the head and hair healthy. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR I HAIR is the only reliable vegetable to let article in the w for restoring gray hair; stops its failing out; increases growth. Sold everywhere.

A .- Catarrh, Catarrh, Catarrh.-Dr. Sibley, recently from London, England, can be consulted at the St. Nebooka Hotel, New York, Office hours from S.A. M. ull 9 P. M. Guarantees to cure Catarrh. All C. O. P.—\$2 Saved on Gentlemen's

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.-Sold applied at his Wig and Scalp Factory, No. 5 Astor House Duck White Vests-Vests of White Duck-White Duck Vests. Summer Clothing Establishment. G. B. CLARKE, 112 and 114 William street.

Folloy's Celebrated Gold Pens Are the "Bess" and Cheanest. Factory 256 Broadway. Missisquoi.-The Water of this Spring Is at acknowledged remedy for Cane the Kidneys. Sold by droggists.

Mosquito Nets.

White at 75c, apiece; pink at 81.

White at 75c, apiece; pink at 81.

Patent Portable Campies at low prices.

L KSLTY & CO.,

722 and 724 Broadway. New York, Royal Havana Lottery. of Mar. 1871. Drawing of the Each of May, but the Cook for the drawing in another page.

Look for the drawing in another page.

J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 16 Wall street.

Rox 4,650 Post office, New York.

The Washington Treaty.-It is the General The Watshington treaty is about as fair a tunn opinion that the Washington treaty is about as fair a tunn as any one could desire. There is one thing fairer—the way as any one could desire. There is one thing fairer—the way as fair as the watshington of the wa

Valuable Testimony from Abrond.-Vincer andberg, of Stockholm, Physician-in-Chief to the King of Lundberg, of Stockholm, Physician-in-Chief to the King of Sweden, recommends HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILLAN HAJE RENEWER for the scalp and for the hair. Wood Carpeting.-480 Brondway.-The